

**In the Specification**

On page 1, the "Cross-Reference," has been amended as follows:

This is a divisional application of U.S. patent application serial number 09/750,655, filed December 28, 2000; This ~~this~~ is also a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application serial number 09/470,559 filed on December 23, 1999 which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application serial No. 09/390,855, filed September 3, 1999 and 09/390,069, filed September 3, 1999; and is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application serial number 09/621,123 filed on July 21, 2000, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application serial number 09/540,242 filed on March 31, 2000 (abandoned).

Please amend the first paragraph of page 13 as follows:

In accordance with another embodiment, ~~of~~ a second solvent can be used to improve the solubility of the active agent in the composition. Accordingly, higher active agent concentrations can be formulated. Sufficient amounts of a second solvent, for example, methanol, tetrahydrofuran (THF), dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethyl acetamide (DMAC), and mixtures and combinations thereof, can be added to the blended composition. Alternatively, the active agent can be added to the second solvent prior to admixture with the composition.

Please amend the first full paragraph of page 20 as follows:

To form a coating on a surface of the implantable device or prosthesis, the surface of the device should be clean and free from contaminants that may be introduced during manufacturing. However, the surface of the device requires no particular surface treatment to retain the applied coating. The composition can be applied to both the inner and outer (the tissue contacting) surfaces of the device. Application of the composition can be by any conventional method, such as by spraying the composition onto the device or immersing the device in the composition. Operation such as wiping, centrifugation, atomizing, or other web clearing acts can be performed to achieve a more uniform coating. Briefly, wiping refers to the physical removal of excess coating from the surface of the device, e.g., stent; centrifugation refers to rapid rotation of the stent about an axis of rotation; and atomizing refers to atomization of the coating solution into small droplets and deposits over the surface of the device. The excess coating can also be vacuumed or blown off the surface of the device.

Please amend the paragraph starting on line 14 of page 29 and ending on line 17 of page 29 as follows:

The  $IC_{50}$  (concentration at which 50% of the cells stop proliferating) of actinomycin D was  $10^{-9}$   ~~$10^{-9}$~~  M as compared to  $5 \times 10^{-5}$   ~~$5 \times 10^{-5}$~~  M for mitomycin and  $10^{-6}$   ~~$10^{-6}$~~  M for docetaxel. Actinomycin D was the most potent agent to prevent SMC proliferation as compared to other pharmaceutical agents.

Please amend the paragraph starting on line 16 of page 31 and ending on line 22 of page 31 as follows:

The control group of animals received delivery of water instead of the drug. The test group of animals received actinomycin D in two different concentration of  $10^{-5}$   ~~$10^{-5}$~~

M and  $10^{-4}$  M. The results of the study are tabulated in Table 1. The percent stenosis in the treated groups ( $32.3 \pm 11.7$ ) was significantly decreased as compared to the control groups ( $48.8 \pm 9.8$ ). Figures 5A and 5B illustrate sample pictures of the histology slides of the coronary vessels from the control and the Dose 1 group, respectively.